FOF

ADVISORY BOARD
Letters: Prof. A. J. BARNOUW, Columbia
Medical Science: Dr. EDWARD C. BRENNER
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Prof. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres., Brooklyn College
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Law: Dr. FRANK HENRY SOMMER, formerly N. Y. U.
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

FACTS ON FILE
Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

PROPERTY OF THE LIBRARY OF THE
FEB 23 1953
WOMAN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Vol. XIII, No. 642 Published weekly in two sections—Section Friday, February 13—Thursday, February 19, 1953

Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

Week in Headlines

International. *U.S. denied plans made to blockade China. Arabs warned West against aid to Israel. Britain, Egypt invoked new pact on future of Sudan. France proposed EDC protocols; Mayer visited London. NATO Council restored cuts in construction budget. Earthquake killed 1,100 in northeastern Iran.*

United States. *Pres. Eisenhower outlined views on "secret" treaties, economic controls, tax cuts in first press conference. Stevenson called for fair test of GOP regime. Atty. Gen. Brownell "overruled" Truman on off-shore oil. Ex-Sgt. Provoo received life sentence for wartime treason. McCarthy Senate group probed Voice of America. More price & materials controls revoked.*

WORLD AFFAIRS

FAR EAST

U. S. Policy

Dulles on Blockade, Native Forces. U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, holding his first news conference since he took office, said Feb. 18 that the Eisenhower Admin. was seeking ways to isolate Red China from vital trade with non-Communist nations & to free Western forces from Far Eastern duty.

Dulles said a study of ways to "interrupt or minimize" the flow of strategic goods to Red China had gone on "pretty continuously" in the State Dept. ever since Red China entered the Korean war but was now "under perhaps more intensive scrutiny." A naval blockade or tighter UN embargo against Red China were only 2 of "a whole series of measures of varying kinds which could be adopted," he explained. Any proposed new measures would be examined "from the standpoint of their feasibility, their military consequences, and the degree of political embarrassment & trouble that might be caused with our allies." He said he had no plans to raise the question of trade with Red China in the UN Gen. Assembly, which was to reconvene Feb. 24.

Dulles had assured the Senate Forgn. Relations Com.'s subcommittee on the Far East Feb. 13 that the Eisenhower Admin. would take no sudden action involving a risk of World War III without first consulting Congress & the Allies. Pres. Eisenhower denied in a press conference on Feb. 17 that plans to blockade Red China had been considered by proper [presumably highest policymaking] sections of the Govt. [See p. 51N]

Dulles also said Feb. 18 that the building up of native forces with U.S. aid in Korea & Indo-China would enable them to take over the burden of fighting in those countries and release U.S. & French forces now committed there. The Soviet Union, he declared, would hold a marked advantage over the West so long as large numbers of American & French troops were pinned down in the Far East. [See p. 25D]

Canadian External Affairs Min. Lester B. Pearson, UN Gen. Assembly president, reported to Parliament in Ottawa Feb. 17 after a meeting with Dulles in Washington: he felt that the U.S. would do nothing "rash, provocative or adventurous" and did not want to become involved in a bigger war in Asia. He said Canadian actions with regard to Korea would be governed by UN decisions. Conservative & Social Credit MPs indorsed the "stiffer" U.S. policy on the Far East. [See Vol. XII, p. 410B]

Nehru Critical. Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing the Indian Parliament's House of the People (lower house) Feb. 18, scored American talk of a blockade of Red China as "obviously not talk that can lead to peace." Nehru implied distrust of Pres. Eisenhower when he said: "Intrusion of the military mentality into the chanceries of the world presents a very great danger." He said the effects of U.S. deneutralization of Formosa were "not clear to me" but that the decision had increased "the fear psychosis of the world." Nehru reaffirmed his neutrality toward East-West conflicts and said he would judge acts of each side according to whether they "add to the tensions of the world." [See p. 34C]

Communists. Indian Amb.-to-Moscow K. P. S. Menon, 54, formerly Indian envoy to Red China, held a half-hour talk with Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin Feb. 17 and was reported to have sought Stalin's reactions to possible new Indian proposals for an armistice in Korea. Stalin held a separate talk the same night with Dr. Saifudin Kitchlu, chairman of the pro-Soviet All-India Peace Council and a 1952 Stalin Peace Prize winner. Stalin & Pres. Mao Tse-tung of Red China exchanged messages Feb. 13, 3d anniversary of the Chinese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship & Mutual Aid, and promised to maintain their alliance. Mao thanked Stalin for Russia's "truly selfless help" in building up the economy of Red China. The Communist Command in Korea sent the UN command a message through liaison officers Feb. 13 demanding that the UN say whether the stalled Korean armistice negotiations should formally be broken off. [See pp. 43C-D, 42K, 34C, F, 10J]

Chiang on Mainland Attack. Chiang Kai-shek told UP Feb. 12 that his Nationalist forces on Formosa could invade the Communist mainland whenever they chose without need of UN sanction or fear of Soviet intervention. He said his forces were "not as yet adequately equipped for a full-scale invasion" but "cannot afford to wait until we are fully prepared" in order to free mainland Chinese from Red rule and deal the Communists "punishment for the crimes committed . . . on the mainland." Marguerite Higgins, reporting in the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* Feb. 19 on an interview with Chiang, said he asked for the free world's "moral & material support" for a Nationalist invasion of Red China and said Nationalist attack on the mainland would divert Red China from the Korean war and "aggressive designs against Burma & Indo-China." [See pp. 42M-N, 33D]

Lt. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, U.S. 8th Army commander in Korea, said Feb. 15 he would welcome the addition of Chinese Nationalists to his army but had nothing to do with a policy decision on their use. Taylor also said the 8th Army asked "nothing better" than for the enemy to attempt a Korean offensive, was "more than ready to take him on." [See p. 43E]

Korea

Air Blows. A Communist tank & infantry training center at Kangso, 15 mi. west of Pyongyang (North Korean capital), was attacked Feb. 18 by 389 AF & Marine fighter-bombers, 2d big-

DULLES EXPLAINS STAND ON WARTIME PACTS. U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said Feb. 18 that a proposed Presidential-Congressional declaration against "secret" World War II agreements would have to do with those broken by the USSR in order to subjugate free peoples. Dulles told his news conference that plans were being made to "register dramatically what we believe to be the many breaches of the Soviet of the wartime understandings (&) the desire & hope of the American people that the captive people shall be liberated." He said there would be no "actual repudiation of any legally effective agreements." Pres. Eisenhower, who first proposed the declaration in his State-of-the-Union message, offered a similar explanation in a news conference Feb. 17. [See p. 52B]

gest all-jet strike by Allied air forces in the Korean war. (Biggest: a raid on Pyongyang last Aug. 29.) 139 buildings were reported destroyed. A 200-plane fighter-bomber raid was carried out Feb. 16 against the Kyomipo troop assembly & supply center southwest of Pyongyang. Allied planes also inflicted new damage Feb. 15 on a generator plant at Suiho Reservoir on the Yalu River (Manchurian border). Aerial reconnaissance had shown that the Reds were trying to restore the Suiho plant, which was knocked out by Allied planes last June. [See p. 34M; Vol. XII, 369L, 205J-K]

The U.S. 5th AF reported Feb. 17 that 11 Red MIG-15s had been destroyed, 6 probably destroyed, 20 damaged in aerial battles with U.S. Sabrejets since Feb. 1. [See p. 43F]

Casualties. The U.S. reported Feb. 18 its Korean casualties totaled 130,093 (22,948 dead) Feb. 13. The Chinese Red radio claimed Feb. 9 that the U.S. had lost 322,000 killed or wounded, combined UN forces 736,000 during the war and that UN air losses totaled 7,800 planes destroyed or damaged—about 7 times the loss acknowledged by the USAF. [See pp. 43F, 19A, 2H] . . . Communist casualties for the entire war were estimated by the U.S. Army Feb. 13 as totaling 1,820,809 (1,054,533 Chinese, 766,276 North Korean). [See p. 2H]

Currency revaluation announced by South Korea Feb. 15 changed the name of the ROK monetary unit from "won" to "whan" and raised its value in relation to the U.S. dollar to 60-$1 from 6,000-$1. Inflation had dropped the won to as low as 30,000-$1 on the black market. [See p. 19C] . . . **Lt. Gen. Henry Wells** succeeded Lt. Gen. William Bridgeford (both Australians) Feb. 15 as commander-in-chief of British Commonwealth forces in Korea. [See Vol. XII, p. 237F] . . . **Lt. Col. Robert Gathy** replaced Lt. Col. George Vivario Feb. 14 as commander of the Belgian battalion assigned to the U.S. Army 3d Div. [See Vol. XII, p. 70B] . . . **No "war"** in "the constitutional or legal sense" exists for the U.S. in Korea, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court ruled Feb. 14 in upholding a suit for double-indemnity life insurance payments. [See Vol. XII, p. 405N] . . . **F-51 Mustang** (propeller) fighters' withdrawal from the Korean war was announced by the USAF Feb. 12. [See p. 43F-G]

Japan. The USAF reported Feb. 16 that 2 of its jet interceptors fired on 2 Soviet-type planes over northern Japan that day, damaging one and chasing both back toward the Kurile Islands. [See p. 19G] . . . A 15-nation conference of nations in the Gen. Agreement on Tariffs & Trade recommended in Geneva Feb. 14 that Japan be admitted to the agreement to prevent a revival of its pre-war trade practices. The U.S. Forgn. Assets Control Agency announced Jan. 29 an agreement with Japan to prevent products of Red China from being shipped to the U.S. disguised as Japanese products. (Report by Japan Jan. 17 on its 1952 foreign trade: exports totaled $1,273,636,000, off 6.2% from 1951 and the first decline since World War II; imports totaled $2,012,220,000.) [See pp. 24J, 10E-F; Vol. XII, 323A, 15B] . . . Chile & Japan resumed diplomatic relations Jan. 8. [See Vol. XII, p. 419G]

Red China. A 1953 national budget of 233,449,100,000,000 people's dollars ($9,864,700,000 U.S.) for Communist China was announced by Finance Min. Po Yi-po in Peiping Feb. 17. He said 22.38% would go for national defense, 59.24% for economic construction, social, cultural & educational projects, 10.19% for administration, the rest to a reserve fund & miscellaneous purposes. He also reported that the Chinese Red Govt. spent $6,895,000,000 & collected $8 billion in revenues in 1952. (Largest Chinese national budget before the Reds took control of the country: $1 billion.) . . . Percentage figures for 1953 production goals of Red China's first 5-yr. plan, published Feb. 10 in Hong Kong (1952 output as the base of 100%): grain & cotton yarn 109% each, raw cotton, cotton piecegoods & tea 116% each, pig iron 114%, steel ingots 123%, coal 100%, power 127%, petroleum 142%, copper 139%, cement 117%, paper 106%, lead 149%, zinc 154%, machine tools 134%, caustic soda 131% & timber 138%. The figures were published in reports of the People's Political Consultative Conference in Peiping Feb. 4-7. Premier Chou En-lai told the conference that state investments in 1953 were scheduled to be increased by 64.97% in transport & communications, 55.86% in cultural & educational development, 12.08% in water conservation. The conference endorsed the Govt.'s outline of the nation's 3 main tasks in 1953: intensification of the "resist America—aid Korea" movement, introduction of a 5-year plan and convocation of an elected all-China People's Congress & local congresses "at all levels." (The Peiping Heavy Industry Min. had issued criticism Jan. 19 of the "poor execution" of production plans during 1952 and demanded quick improvement in factory & mine output. Sub-quota production of iron ore, steel materials, coke, ammonium sulphate, synthetic ammonia, sulphuric acid, copper, aluminum, zinc & cement was reported for December.) [See p. 34F; Vol. XII, 406H, 310F-G]

MIDDLE EAST

Arabs Warn Anti-Reds on Israel. Diplomatic representatives in Washington of 7 Arab states (Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen) called on U.S. State Undersecy. Walter B. Smith Feb. 17 to warn against aid to Israel because of its dispute with Russia. Israeli Amb.-to-U.S. Abba S. Eban had called on all free nations Feb. 13 to give Israel increased moral & material support "because, of all the Govts. in the Near East, we have shown our devotion to democratic causes." Egyptian Amb. Mohamed Kamil Abdul Rahim told Smith Israel was trying to "exploit" Russia's diplomatic break with the Jewish state and that Western "help of any sort" for Israel would fan the "smoldering fire" of Jewish-Arab enmity.

Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion told the Knesset in Jerusalem Feb. 16 that Moscow's break with Israel was the culmination of a "campaign of defamatory propaganda against the State of Israel, the Zionist movement & world Jewry." His statement was indorsed, 79-16, by Parliament Feb. 17. [See p. 41B-C]

The Moscow *Literary Gazette* charged Feb. 17 that 140,000 Arabs in Israel were living under "intolerable conditions" in "a ghetto." (The first of many villages for "displaced" Arabs to be established by the Israeli Govt. was formally opened near Ramle Feb. 11. Each of 50 families received a one-room concrete house, 2½ acres of garden & farm land and an interest in 125 acres of cooperative olive & orange groves.) [See p. 45F-H]

The Jewish Agency for Palestine announced Feb. 14 that a conference of Jewish leaders from 38 countries would begin somewhere in Europe Mar. 11 to evolve plans to combat the Soviet campaign against Jews. Many Christian leaders & other persons prominent in business, education & public affairs in the U.S. issued statements denouncing Soviet anti-Semitism Feb. 11-16. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas told a Jewish Welfare Fund meeting in San Francisco Feb. 11 that Russia felt "so certain" its "program of world conquest" was succeeding that it could "indulge the sadism" within the USSR and use anti-Semitism as "a political approach" to Arab countries. He called for support of Israel & of Iranian Premier Mohammed Mossadegh as "a great popular hero in Persia, the leader of a non-Communist movement of vast proportions." [See pp. 37P, 21M; Vol. XII, 308M]

(Russian Communists staged a huge ceremonial funeral in Moscow Feb. 15 for Col. Gen. Lev Zakharovich Mekhlis, one of 2 Jewish members of the Soviet CP Central Com., whose death was announced Feb. 13. Foreign observers in Moscow regarded the unusual tribute to Mekhlis as an attempt to offset effects abroad of Soviet measures against Jews. The Vienna Jewish Community reported Feb. 18 that 5 Jewish officials of the Austrian CP, including Eva Priester, top Austrian woman Communist, had quit the community to avoid a party purge.) [See pp. 41F, 17J]

Sudan Pact Signed; New Dispute. After months of negotiation, Britain & Egypt signed a pact in Cairo Feb. 12 guaranteeing self-determination for Anglo-Egyptian Sudan within a 3-yr. transition period. However, a new dispute arose from a broadcast by Egyptian Premier Mohammed Naguib Feb. 16 in which he warned he would repudiate the agreement if Sudan attempted to join the British Commonwealth. He said the terms restricted Sudan to a choice between complete independence or union with Egypt and would bar Sudanese membership in the Commonwealth in either case. British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden replied Feb. 17 that an independent Sudan would be free to "choose any form of association with any other state." He said this had been made clear to the Egyptians Feb. 9.

The Sudan agreement took effect when signed Feb. 12 by Naguib & Amb.-to-Egypt Sir Ralph Stevenson. It provided:

Self-government—A Sudanese Parliament to be elected within 2 months under supervision of an international commission (3 Sudanese, an Indian, an American, a Briton, an Egyptian); a Sudanese Govt. to be formed & prepared for assumption of full governmental powers under guidance of a 2d commission (one

Facts on File is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 516 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y. (MUrray Hill 2-5523-4). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $55 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1941—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month, Annual Index in March. Copyright 1953 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor.

Briton, one Egyptian, 3 Sudanese); a British Governor General to remain as supreme constitutional authority during the transition period with the assistance of a 3d commission (2 Sudanese, a Pakistani, a Briton, an Egyptian); a transition period not to exceed 3 years and to end whenever the Sudanese Parliament wished to effect self-determination.

Self-determination — Egyptian & British military forces to withdraw from Sudan within 3 months after Parliament's resolution effecting self-determination; Parliament to call a nationwide election of a constituent assembly which would decide Sudan's permanent status. Britain & Egypt promised in the agreement to help enforce the constituent assembly's decisions.

Naguib said after the agreement was signed Feb. 12 he hoped a "new page" had been "turned in the relations between Egypt & the U.K. . . . that restores confidence & augurs well for the settlement of other questions [chiefly British defense of Suez] outstanding between the 2 countries." He praised U.S. Amb. Jefferson Caffery's aid in working out the Sudan agreement and said he planned to visit the U.S. soon. Egyptian Forgn. Min. Mahmoud Fawzi, Ambs. Stevenson & Caffery and Indian Amb. Sardar K. M. Panikkar began talks Feb. 15 on establishment of the commission to supervise Sudanese elections. [See Vol. XII, 346K]

Iran. 4,600 tons of Iranian crude oil were impounded by a Venice court Feb. 14 when the Italian tanker *Miriella* docked in Venice. The *Miriella*'s cargo was to be held 15 days, on petition of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., as the first step in establishing legal ownership of the oil. Supor Co. (Societa Unita Petrolifera Orienta) of Rome had chartered the *Miriella* to import the oil. Anglo-Iranian announced in New York Feb. 10 that 5,700 barrels of Iranian oil impounded in the tanker *Rose Mary* in Aden were en route to the company's refinery near Melbourne, Australia. (Iranian Premier Mohammed Mossadegh named a committee Feb. 12 to prepare a full list of Iran's claims against Anglo-Iranian.) [See p. 22H] . . . Parliament's lower house (Majlis) unanimously approved Feb. 8 a bill prohibiting importation, manufacture, purchase, sale & use of alcoholic beverages throughout Iran. An amendment also banned the use of opium. The act was to become effective within 6 months. [See Vol. XI, p. 404D] . . . Armed clashes between Govt. forces & Bakhtiari tribesmen in southern Iran were reported Feb. 14-16. Forgn. Min. Hossein Fatemi said Feb. 15 the uprising started when Abul Ghassem Khan Bakhtiar, a tribal chief & a relative of Queen Suraya, "extorted money by beating the people" on his estates. Teheran newspapers reported Feb. 16 that Govt. troops had occupied several Bakhtiari mountain strongholds and arrested some tribesmen. [See Vol. X, p. 294M-N] . . . Border raids on Iranian tribes by Iraqi tribesmen were protested to the Iraqi Govt. by Forgn. Min. Fatemi Feb. 10. [See Vol. XII, p. 327G] . . . Legal action was ordered Feb. 9 against 3 former Govt. officials whom Premier Mossadegh said were responsible for a £2,243,543 ($6,281,920) loss to the Iranian Natl. Bank. Accused: ex-Natl. Bank Gov. Abul Hassan Ebtehaj, now an official of the Intl. Bank; ex-Premier Mohammed Maraghai Said [see Vol. X, p. 69J-K] & ex-Finance Min. Abbas Gholi Golshaiyan. The charge was based on an agreement between the Iranian Natl. Bank & the Bank of England under which Iran's revenue from the British oil concession was deposited in London. Mossadegh said the loss was suffered when the pound was devalued in 1949. [See IX, p. 307A]

EUROPE

British-French Conf. British leaders were said to have assured a French delegation in London Feb. 12-13 that Britain would declare its intention to cooperate with the European Defense Community when the EDC pact came up for ratification in the French Natl. Assembly. Britain had announced Feb. 5 it was prepared to "assist" the proposed European Army through joint military training and interchange of air squadrons & officers for command & staff service. Trade problems also were discussed in the London meeting attended by Premier René Mayer, Forgn. Min. Georges Bidault & Econ. Min. Roger Buron of France and Prime Min. Winston Churchill, Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden & Board of Trade Pres. Peter Thorneycroft of Britain. [See pp. 41M, 35G-H, 25H]

French-German Dispute on EDC Changes. Both pro-Govt. & opposition leaders in Bonn expressed dissatisfaction Feb. 13 with 6 draft protocols proposed by France to modify the EDC treaty. The French proposals would: let France transfer its forces to overseas territories in time of crisis without permission from other EDC members; provide for weighted voting in the EDC Council of Ministers during the full life of the 50-yr. pact instead of the first 18 months; give all non-German EDC forces in Germany the same status as those of the U.S. & Britain; provide for new negotiations on foreign arms aid; let France retain a national armaments industry to supply weapons for defense of its colonies. France formally submitted the proposals to other NATO members Feb. 18. [See pp. 42A, 35G, 9F]

Restore NATO Budget Cut. The NATO Council's restoration of $224 million to the NATO construction budget for building air bases, jet fuel pipelines, communications & hq. installations in West Europe this year was announced in Paris Feb. 19. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Allied Supreme Commander, had objected to budget cuts made in December. [See Vol. XII, p. 401B]

Germany. U.S. officials in Berlin said Feb. 16 the Communists were preparing to evacuate East Germans from a "no man's land" encircling West Berlin and set up strict border controls to prevent the flight of refugees from Red territory. West Berlin reported Feb. 14 that the Reds had arrested 6,000 persons attempting to flee the past week but 15,900 more had escaped to West Berlin since Feb. 1. U.S. High Comm. James Bryant Conant said Feb. 18 the U.S. would "insist on free circulation throughout the entire city" of Berlin. He also promised Germans Feb. 12 they would "have a voice" in fixing their national boundaries under a peace treaty. [See p. 41H-J]

Poland announced Feb. 13 that the Roman Catholic church would be required to obtain Govt. approval of all appointments of church officials, all of whom must swear loyalty to the Communist regime. [See p. 26E-F] . . . **Yugoslavia** was granted a $30 million (European currencies) Intl. Bank loan Feb. 12 for electric power, coal, iron, steel & other metals, manufacturing, forestry & transportation projects. [See p. 42D]

UNITED NATIONS

East-West Trade. Trade between Communist & non-Communist nations accounted for only 2% of the total value of world trade in Jan.-June 1952, the UN reported Feb. 6. Total world trade value was $37.402 billion compared with $37.693 billion in the same 1951 period. Exports from the USSR, Red China & East Europe totaled $738 million. [See 36D, 29F-G]

World Health Org.'s executive board ended a 21-day session in Geneva Feb. 4 after approving an $8.5 million budget for 1954. WHO estimated Feb. 16 there were at least 7 million lepers in the world and said sulfones, a synthetic drug, had aided treatment. [See pp. 36D, 10N-P] . . . **Libya** formally became a member of the Intl. Telecommunications Union Feb. 10. [See Vol. XII, p. 411A] . . . **Transport & Communications Comm.** recommended Feb. 10 that an international convention on uniform road signs & signals be opened for government signatures. The commission ended its biennial session in New York Feb. 11. [See p. 36E] . . . **John Blandford Jr.** resigned as director of the UN Relief & Works Agency for Palestine Refugees Feb. 10. [See Vol. XII, p. 311C-D] . . . **Statistical Comm.** ended a 2-week session Feb. 13 after adopting recommendations for greater comparability of national statistics on migration & foreign trade. [See p. 36E]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Press Conference. Pres. Eisenhower told 294 reporters Feb. 17, in his first press conference since taking office, that he was not then considering blockading or embargoing Communist China [see p. 49B] and that he planned no tax cuts until the budget was balanced. The President held the conference in the Indian Treaty Room of the old State-War-Navy Bldg. near the White House, a chamber ex-Pres. Truman had used for recent news sessions. Gen. Eisenhower limited the meeting to 34 minutes and devoted 21 minutes to a no-questions discussion of 5 topics he chose himself. He answered 15 questions in the remaining 13 minutes, then ended the conference because he was late for an appointment [see p. 27M]. Among things the President told the reporters (rules of Presidential press conferences bar direct quotation but permit close paraphrasing):

● His projected farm programs would give farmers freedom from Govt. control. Falling farm prices were an inherited problem; they had been dropping for 2 years. Beef prices had dropped from $34.22 a cwt. Jan. 19, 1952 to $31 in Nov. 1952, $24.51

Jan. 24, 1953 and $23.90 since then. But they had started to rise since removal of price controls. [See J this page; also p. 54E-G]

● If his Admin.'s current policy of removing price & wage controls had a bad result, he would not hesitate to ask Congress to reimpose controls. But he would not ask for stand-by controls in the present situation. [See p. 43M-P]

● In the matter of secret agreements, he did not propose to have the U.S. Govt. say it was repudiating everything that had been agreed to at some specific time & place. But he thought the U.S. should make clear that the heart of America had never agreed to the enslavement of any people. (In answer to a question, Pres. Eisenhower said he had discovered no secret agreements but used the word secret in this respect: When they were made they were necessarily secret. Now they remained secret in this respect, that they never had been presented to the Senate for advice & consent, therefore had never achieved the standing of public treaties. He said he was talking about agreements which appeared to help the enslavement of people of other lands by their implications.) [See pp. 49M, 36L]

● He agreed with the Atomic Energy Comm. that the USSR had a supply of atomic weapons and had exploded 3. [See p. 36G]

● In spite of some things he had seen in the papers, he had never promised to cut taxes. He had merely called tax reduction a necessary objective. The U.S. Govt. could not afford to reduce its income until expenditures were reduced and the budget deficit eliminated. He was going to work for tax reduction but warned that if tax rates were cut this year, the cuts might have to be restored later. [See p. 36P]

Delays Pipe Tariff Rise. Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 18 postponed a key foreign-trade policy decision by withholding, until further study, action on Tariff Comm. recommendations for an increase in the tariff on briar pipes. The President asked Tariff Comm. Chrmn. Oscar B. Ryder for additional data on the issue and simultaneously sent the heads of the Congressional committees concerned a letter in which he said that "the tariff question typified by this case is one part of the whole question" of "policies & actions required for our helpful economic cooperation with the free world." He said that "basic to decisions in this field is the constant necessity that we preserve our own economic strength while being helpful to others." He promised to give Congress early recommendations on the issue. Jacob Potofsky of the CIO's international committee had urged Gen. Eisenhower Feb. 12 to bar the proposed tariff increase following appeals from the anti-Communist French union federation Force Ouvrière and from the Intl. Fed. of Free Trade Unions. (Canada Feb. 11 protested to the U.S. State Dept. for the 3d time in less than 2 years against import curbs on fats, oils & dairy products.) [See pp. 44C, 36M, 19P, 2D]

Revives 'Old' Price Index. Pres. Eisenhower ordered the Bureau of Labor Statistics Jan. 30 to resume publication until June 30 of the discontinued "old-series" Consumer Price (cost-of-living) Index. He did so because many "escalator" pay contracts were based on the old index and unions & companies involved needed time to negotiate contracts based on the new "revised" index. Restoration of the old index was opposed by CIO Pres. Walter Reuther. [See p. 30F, G]

Signs First Bill. Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 7 signed his first bill—a measure creating the new $17,500-a-yr. office of Undersecy. of State for Admin. It was passed by 341-18 House vote Feb. 3 and by the Senate Feb. 4. Gen. Eisenhower formally nominated Donald B. Lourie, 53, ex-pres. of Quaker Oats, to the new job Feb. 7. He was confirmed the Senate Feb. 13. [See p. 4F]

Joins Church. Pres. & Mrs. Eisenhower became members of Washington's Natl. Presbyterian Church Feb. 1. The President said Feb. 5 at a breakfast prayer meeting of the Intl. Council for Christian Leadership that "every free government is imbedded soundly in a deeply-felt religious faith or it makes no sense." [See p. 20C; Vol. XII, 413D-E]

POLITICS

Stevenson for Fairness to GOP. Adlai E. Stevenson, defeated Democratic Presidential candidate, told Democrats at a Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner in New York Feb. 15 that the Eisenhower Admin. "deserves a thorough & a fair test" of its experiment in "government by business men." He declared himself "prepared to give this business Admin. my heartiest support—as long as it works faithfully for the public interest." But he warned that in "government by a single group" there was "always the tendency to mistake the particular interest for the general interest"— to suppose "that what is good for Gen. Motors is good for the country" [see p. 28B]. He warned of "the possibility that the successor of the New Deal will turn out . . . to be the Big Deal," observed that "the New Dealers have all left Washington to make way for the car dealers." He warned against an arrogant attitude toward the nation's allies and said he hoped "I have misunderstood some news of late that sounds to me better calculated to provoke distate for us than respect." "I hope I have misread the signs of the revival of the discredited 'dollar diplomacy,'" he said. He noted that "we Democrats have always favored greater European unity" and said State Secy. John Foster Dulles was trying to "sell the Truman-Acheson foreign policy to Europeans."

Stevenson visited Pres. Eisenhower in Washington Feb. 17 and received the President's promise of cooperation in his forthcoming 5-month world tour. [See p. 20E; Vol. XII, 396K]

Benson Farm Price Controversy. Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson stirred up a farm policy controversy Feb. 11 by a speech in St. Paul, Minn. in which he said farm price supports should be used as "disaster insurance" and not to "encourage uneconomic production" resulting "in continuing heavy surpluses & subsidies." He promised to carry out current farm price support laws but said that "relief programs should be operated as such" and not as "an aid to the entire agriculture industry." Farmers "should not be placed in a position of working for Govt. bounty rather than producing for a free market," he said. His speech repeated views he had expressed in a statement released Feb. 5. Democrats denounced these views as unfair & "insulting" to farmers and an indication that the Eisenhower Admin. was planning to "welsh" on campaign promises. They also denounced a Feb. 13 letter to Rep. Lee Metcalf (D., Mont.) in which Benson refused to support beef prices "by direct intervention" because he knew no "feasible method of supporting prices of a perishible commodity like meat." Senate Majority Leader Robert A. Taft (O.), defending Benson in Senate debate Feb. 18, said that Congress, not Benson, would decide what to do about mandatory farm price supports. He said farm prices had been falling for 2 years under the Democratic Admin. and predicted that the Republicans would probably "lose the next election" unless they did a better job of maintaining farm prices than the Democrats had. [See pp. 36P, 21E-F]

Roberts Accused over 10% Fee. Republican Natl. Chrmn. C. Wesley Roberts was accused by Kansas State Sen. William D. Weigand (R.) in Topeka Feb. 12 of improperly taking an $11,000 "lobbyist" fee in 1951 for helping the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Kansas sell the state a hospital building in Newton, Kan. for $110,000. Weigand said Roberts had not registered as a lobbyist despite a state law requiring lobbyists to register. Weigand also charged that "it was a false sale . . . since it appears that the state already owned the property." Roberts replied in Washington Feb. 12 that he had not lobbied but had received the fee for public relations work in connection with the sale. White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty said Feb. 13 that Pres. Eisenhower was satisfied with Roberts' explanation, and Kansas Gov. Edward Arn (R.) said Feb. 13 that he did not think Roberts had lobbied. Some Kansas Republicans, however, were dissatisfied with the explanation. Ex-Gov. Alf M. Landon, 1936 GOP Presidential candidate, accused Roberts Feb. 14 of "prostituting . . . his political influence in a raid on the public treasury of Kansas." [See p. 44N-P]

GENERAL

Provoo Gets Life for Treason. Ex-Army S/Sgt. John David Provoo, 35, was sentenced by Fed. Dist. Judge Gregory F. Noonan in New York Feb. 17 to life imprisonment for treason. A jury had convicted Provoo Feb. 11, after a 15-week trial, of 4 overt acts of treason while a Japanese prisoner of war during World War II: (1) offering his services to the Japanese after his capture on Corregidor, (2) contributing to U.S. Army Capt. Burton C. Thomson's death by informing on him to the Japanese, (3 & 4) making 2 Japanese propaganda broadcasts from Tokyo. Provoo, who had learned Japanese while studying Buddhism in Japan before the war, contended that he had remained loyal to the U.S. but had sought Japanese favor to win benefits for his fellow U.S. POWs. But the prosecution introduced a letter from Provoo to his mother in which he said: "Though it's a secret, between God, you & myself, I am guilty." Provoo was the 8th U.S. citizen convicted of World War II treason. [See Vol. IX, p. 373B]

State Dept. Probed, 'Voice' Head Quits. Dr. Wilson M. Compton's resignation as Intl. Information Administrator was accepted by State Secy. John Foster Dulles Feb. 18. Dulles emphasized that Compton, whose agency ran the Voice of America, submitted his resignation in January and that his departure was

not connected with an investigation by the Senate Permanent Investigating Subcom. under Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.).

Compton had agreed at subcommittee hearings Feb. 17 that there had been waste in Voice operations. Louis J. McKesson, former Voice radio engineer, estimated Feb. 16 that $31 million had been wasted in Voice construction projects and hinted that intent rather than stupidity was the cause. McKesson agreed that sabotage may have been involved in plans to locate 2 key radio stations at Port Angeles, Wash. and East Arcadia, N.C. although they could have been more effective, less easily jammed by the Reds and much cheaper if built in southern California & southern Florida. McCarthy said Compton had recommended shifting the stations to the latter, more desirable locations [see Vol. XII, p. 23C]. McCarthy charged in New York Feb. 13 that "there are some people in the Voice of America who are doing a rather effective job of sabotaging Dulles' & Eisenhower's foreign policy program." [See pp. 14B, 4M-5A]

Mrs. Helen B. Balog, supervisor of the State Dept.'s Forgn. Service files, testified Feb. 4 that derogatory material was removed from some personnel folders before being sent to department promotion panels & the FBI. She said some material was marked "burn." She also testified that John Stewart Service, ousted on security grounds, had general access to the files in 1949 and had a key to the file room [see Vol. XII, p. 113E]. John E. Matson, a State Dept. security officer, also testified Feb. 5 that derogatory information was removed from personnel files. Vladimir I. Toumanoff, 29, Forgn. Service personnel official, told the subcommittee Feb. 6 that he thought it a "pretty good idea" to keep security data from promotion & evaluation boards because recommendations for promotions & raises should be made solely on the basis of performance whereas security matters should be considered by security officials. McCarthy charged Feb. 14 that Matson had been transferred to a "doorbell-pushing" job in apparent "reprisal" for his testimony or "intimidation of other witnesses." McCarthy Feb. 16 demanded action against Samuel J. Boykin, acting director of State's Security & Consular Affairs Bureau, as responsible for Matson being "punished."

Novelist Howard Fast appeared before the subcommittee Feb. 13 & 18 but refused, on Constitutional grounds, to tell whether he was a Communist Party member. Fast had been called because of a January Intl. Information Admin. memorandum (revoked by Dulles) which advocated use of pro-U.S. material by "Soviet-endorsed" authors "like Howard Fast" on grounds it may "be given a special credibility among selected key audiences" trained to believe such authors. McCarthy charged Feb. 18, without amplifying, that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt had "helped" get Govt. circulation of some of Fast's writings. (Mrs. FDR said in Dayton, O.: she had "no idea" what McCarthy was talking about, "never had anything to do with any reading matter circulated" by any Govt. agency.) [See Vol. XII, p. 289H]

More Price Controls Lifted. The Office of Price Stabilization ended price controls Feb. 18 on goods & services accounting for $50 billion in sales annually. This left under federal price control items making up only 17% of the average family budget, including cigarettes, laundry services & dry groceries.

The decontrol list included: milk, butter & all other dairy products; oleomargarine, drugs, cosmetics, lumber, wood products & related services; coal, coke, briquettes & other solid fuels & related services; sewing machines & other small appliances; parking lot, repair & banking services; commercial & industrial services & brokerage fees not connected with items still under control; transportation & related services; manufacturers' sales of consumer items previously decontrolled at wholesale & retail levels; nonmetallic building materials; automotive equipment; business, farm, construction, mining, quarrying & oil-field machines & equipment; consumer "soft goods" (kapok, silk, bristles & plastic products); locomotives & freight cars; cameras, photographic & soda fountain equipment. [See p. 43M-N]

Materials Curbs Eased. The Office of Defense Mobilization began Feb. 13 to dismantle the Controlled Materials Plan which had restricted distribution of steel, copper & aluminum since July 1951. "Virtually free" domestic trading in tungsten & molybdenum concentrates was announced Feb. 17 by the Defense Materials Procurement Agency. The Natl. Production Authority removed allocation controls on tin & chemicals Feb. 6.

The ODM order required metals producers to meet April-June quarterly allotments but permitted immediate acceptance of additional orders without restriction. Auto output ceilings were ended. The ODM said no steel, copper & aluminum allotments would be made for July-Sept. The DMPA change on tungsten eliminated authorization requirements for consuming companies (except in purchases of ore of foreign origin). The molybdenum regulation suspended allocation of concentrates for domestic consumers. [See Vol. XII, p. 249H-J; XI, 262J]

(The Commodity Exchange Comm. Jan. 16 limited speculative trading by one person on any one market in one day to 3,600,000 lb. of cotton seed oil, 3,000,000 lb. of soybean oil & 1,600,000 lb. of lard, effective Apr. 1.)

Brownell 'Overrules' Offshore Order. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. was revealed Feb. 16 to have ruled informally that ex-Pres. Truman's Jan. 16 executive order setting aside the disputed offshore oil lands did not make them a naval petroleum reserve despite the wording of the order. Brownell's opinion was in a Feb. 13 letter to Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson, written at the latter's request, which was read into the record of the Senate Interior Com. by Actg. Chrmn. Guy Cordon (R., Ore.) Feb. 16 as the committee opened hearings on the controversy. Brownell's letter quoted the Truman order as saying that the disputed lands "are hereby set aside as a naval petroleum reserve." But Brownell said that ex-Atty. Gen. James P. McGranery "objected, on legal grounds," to an order making the disputed lands a naval oil reserve and "approved the order, as finally drafted & issued, on the understanding that it did not intend to, nor did it in fact or in law, create a naval petroleum reserve within the meaning" of the law governing such reserves. "The general effect" of the order "is merely to transfer to the Secretary of the Navy the authority over these lands which had previously been conferred upon the Secretary of the Interior," Brownell said. [See p. 21B]

New Rosenberg Stay. The executions of atomic spies Julius & Ethel Rosenberg were indefinitely stayed by the U.S. Court of Appeals in New York Feb. 17 to give them time for a final appeal to the Supreme Court. Fed. Dist. Judge Irving R. Kaufman in New York Feb. 16 had scheduled their executions for the week beginning Mar. 9. Roman Catholic Church sources revealed Feb. 13 that Pope Pius XII had passed on to the U.S. Justice Dept. appeals he had received urging him to ask for clemency for the Rosenbergs. The Pope, however, made no personal plea, being unable "to enter into the merits of the case." A 2d message in the same vein from the Vatican was received by the White House Feb. 13. Meantime Communists throughout the world continued widespread propaganda citing the Rosenberg case as an American "Dreyfus affair." [See p. 44E]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Press. N. W. Ayer & Son reported Feb. 10 that circulation of English-language daily newspapers in the U.S., its possessions, Canada, Bermuda, Cuba & the Philippines rose to a record 53,738,000 by the end of 1952 (up 145,000 over 1951). But *Editor & Publisher's Intl. Year Book*, citing net paid figures for Sept. 30, 1952, said that U.S. daily circulation had dropped 67,323 during 1952 to a 53,950,615 total. Other 1952 newspaper statistics reported by the 2 organizations:

	Circulation		Number of Papers	
	Ayer	E&P	Ayer	E&P
Evening papers	32,414,000	32,791,088	1,508	1,459
Morning papers	20,400,000	21,159,527	378	327
All-day papers	924,000	.....	4	.....
Sunday papers	45,690,000	46,210,136	558	545

H. M. Greenspun, Las Vegas *Sun* publisher, settled his $225,000 anti-trust suit against Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.) & a group of gambling houses out of court Feb. 13 for a sum reported as $86,000. Greenspun had charged that the gamblers, on McCarran's orders, had tried to ruin the *Sun* by withdrawing all advertising. [See Vol. XII, p. 420G] . . . Contempt-of-court convictions of editor Ralph McGill & managing editor William H. Fields of the *Atlanta Constitution* were reversed by the Georgia Supreme Court Jan. 15. They had been sentenced to 20 days in jail and fined $200 each by Superior Court Judge H. E. Nichols of Rome, Ga. in a dispute over handling of traffic cases. McGill & Fields had rejected Nichols' orders to print court records in a case involved. . . . An indictment accusing *Chicago Sun-Times* reporter Ray Brennan of posing as a Senate Crime Com. investigator to get a story was dismissed by Fed. Dist. Judge Charles F. McLaughlin in Washington Jan. 23. McLaughlin said federal law barred use of the main evidence against Brennan—a transcript of a statement volunteered by Brennan. . . . The Yiddish-language *Jewish Morning Journal* merged with the Yiddish-

language *Jewish Day*, appearing in New York Jan. 26 as the *Morning Journal-Day*. . . . British cartoonist David Low switched from the Laborite *London Daily Herald* to the Liberal *Manchester Guardian*, effective Feb. 1. [See Vol. IX, p. 406M]

'3-D' Movies. 20th Century-Fox announced Feb. 1 that it was converting its "entire production output forthwith" to "CinemaScope," which gives the illusion of 3-dimensional color motion pictures. The process, adapted from an invention of Henri Chret-

ANNUAL COMPANY EARNINGS

	Net Income 1952	Net Income 1951	Per Share 1952	Per Share 1951
Air Reduction Co., Inc.	$7,289,694	$7,337,549	$2.25	$2.64
Alabama Power Co.	*11,530,279	11,100,178	.....	.....
Allegheny Ludlum Steel	5,940,324	8,834,140	3.37	5.40
Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.	[a]40,305,400	40,548,649	4.55	4.58
American Can Co.	*27,380,494	30,136,771	2.25	2.50
American Cyanamid Co.	[b]26,612,000	34,788,084	3.07	4.04
American Gas & Electric Co.	*27,340,418	24,300,535	4.72	4.49
American Tel. & Tel.	*358,310,000	326,944,708	10.09	10.54
American Woolen Co.	[f]6,194,956	10,057,412	.....	9.29
Anglo-Lautaro Nitrate	[c]5,702,621	[c]7,034,287	1.29	1.58
Appalachian Electric Power	*11,854,705	10,373,443	p32.13	p28.00
Armour & Co.	[d]7,140,485	[e]16,029,004	p14.28	p32.06
Associates Investment Co.	11,737,463	11,630,511	10.86	10.76
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.	*70,737,705	73,345,778	13.29	13.83
Atlantic Coast Line R.R.	*17,325,674	13,170,209	21.03	15.98
Atlantic Refining Co.	*40,427,000	45,067,000	4.37	4.88
Avco Mfg. Corp.	11,028,927	10,089,214	1.20	1.10
Baltimore & Ohio R.R.	*27,308,828	19,151,708	.....	.....
Bell Tel. Co. of Pa.	*19,927,788	21,024,567	.....	.....
Bendix Aviation Corp.	[g]15,295,159	[g]11,818,600	7.22	5.58
Bethlehem Steel Corp.	*90,900,771	106,531,293	8.80	10.47
Boston Edison Co.	8,146,871	7,791,597	3.30	3.16
Budd Co.	9,190,618	12,482,613	2.24	3.34
C.I.T. Financial Corp.	29,604,166	28,165,060	7.71	7.31
Canadian Breweries, Ltd.	[h]5,255,060	[h]5,234,333	2.26	2.25
Carolina Power & Light Co.	*7,160,609	6,230,308	3.09	2.61
J. I. Case Co.	[h]7,049,267	[h]9,786,082	2.83	4.04
Caterpillar Tractor Co.	*22,118,060	15,732,141	5.52	3.90
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.	*45,014,000	38,123,000	5.66	4.80
Chicago Burlington & Quincy	*[s]28,000,592	25,249,288	16.39	14.78
Chi., Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pac.	*11,262,693	10,068,991	.....	.....
Chicago, R.I. & Pacific R.R.	*22,641,225	15,419,100	13.57	8.45
Christiana Securities	40,586,746	40,693,434	263.58	264.29
Chrysler Corp.	78,696,599	71,973,469	9.04	8.27
Cincinnati Gas & Electric	10,057,798	9,943,713	2.80	2.90
Cincinnati, N.O. & Tex. Pac. Ry.	*5,279,549	4,841,932	.....	.....
Cincinnati Milling Machine Co.	9,663,160	4,230,048	11.13	4.74
Cleveland Elec. Illuminating Co.	*12,669,557	11,405,995	3.45	3.68
Coca-Cola International	6,012,121	6,134,074	37.04	37.49
Commercial Credit Co.	*19,800,000	19,713,887	4.34	4.32
Commonwealth Edison Co.	*33,463,970	26,754,689	2.25	1.93
Cone Mills Corp.	7,979,908	11,333,327	2.27	3.25
Consolidated Edison Co. of N.Y.	45,115,034	39,211,827	2.63	2.26
Consolidated Gas of Baltimore	*10,139,982	9,335,310	1.81	1.69
Consolidated Vultee Aircraft	[j]10,426,476	[j]7,750,524	4.39	3.27
Consumers Power Co.	*19,750,357	19,515,063	2.65	2.61
Container Corp. of America	*10,282,948	12,065,997	5.01	5.91
Continental Can Co.	14,387,839	15,210,720	4.22	4.61
Continental Motors Corp.	[h]6,126,021	[h]4,469,063	1.86	1.35
Cudahy Packing Co.	[k]7,059,206	[k]1,350,411	.....	.58
Deere & Co.	[h]35,164,989	[h]35,618,513	4.93	5.57
Delaware & Hudson Co.	*5,554,427	5,880,975	10.29	10.90
Delaware, Lack. & Western R.R.	*6,601,761	6,371,863	.....	.....
Denver & Rio Grande Western	*8,119,138	7,990,784	18.46	18.09
Detroit Edison Co.	17,196,307	15,419,725	1.71	1.68
Diamond Alkali Co.	*5,461,820	6,674,297	2.18	2.95
Dresser Industries	[h]5,766,596	5,115,547	4.28	3.77
Duquesne Light Co. (& subs.)	*14,041,399	12,936,617	2.10	2.01
Erie R.R.	*13,223,521	13,487,837	4.57	4.68
Federated Dept. Stores	[m]14,610,772	[n]15,125,668	4.02	4.42
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.	[h]43,081,717	[h]48,398,950	10.89	12.26
Florida Power & Light Co.	*7,621,653	6,706,731	2.84	2.50
Freeport Sulphur Co.	*7,325,750	6,308,897	3.05	2.63
Gen. Telephone Corp.	*8,500,000	5,528,812	3.64	2.95
Georgia Power Co.	*12,093,607	9,389,414	.....	.....
Glidden Co.	[h]6,948,805	[h]8,313,868	3.04	3.65
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	39,009,866	36,628,296	8.30	7.75
Great Northern Ry.	*27,704,659	23,946,200	9.10	7.83
Gulf, Mobile & Ohio R.R.	*7,598,341	6,451,827	.....	.....
Gulf States Utilities Co.	*7,076,227	5,964,575	1.82	1.61
Halliburton Oil Well Cementing	7,358,937	7,299,261	5.61	5.56
Hercules Powder Co.	11,218,120	13,655,855	4.03	4.96
Houston Lighting & Power Co.	8,846,537	6,972,517	1.78	1.40
Illinois Central R.R. System	*23,203,516	18,398,053	16.26	12.72
Indiana & Michigan Electric Co.	*7,328,306	6,880,505	.....	.....
Inland Steel Co.	*23,755,218	34,398,585	4.85	7.02
Intl. Harvester Co.	[hq]55,656,188	[h]63,001,033	3.76	4.36
Intl. Shoe Co.	[l]8,286,892	[l]8,837,336	2.44	2.61
Johns-Manville Corp.	22,619,951	24,530,509	7.14	7.76
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.	*[r]19,482,000	30,998,000	2.91	4.76
Kansas City Power & Light	*5,978,438	4,299,148	2.19	1.89
Kansas City Southern Ry.	*5,974,526	5,216,137	10.07	8.58
Koppers Co.	8,612,822	10,818,217	4.29	6.32
S.S. Kresge Co.	*14,148,466	14,924,429	2.56	2.70
Lehigh Valley R.R.	*7,205,179	5,846,985	.....	.....
Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Co.	*14,907,893	15,476,754	2.88	3.01
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.	21,448,526	21,753,234	5.11	5.19
Lone Star Cement	*8,879,614	8,932,007	3.12	3.14
Lone Star Gas Co.	*8,544,720	9,695,776	1.55	1.76
Long Island Lighting Co.	*6,311,930	4971,137	1.26	1.37
Louisville Gas & Electric (Ky.)	*5,380,176	5,164,205	3.31	3.14
Louisville & Nashville R.R.	*25,098,368	22,788,104	10.72	9.74
MacMillan & Bloedel, Ltd.	[g]13,818,340	.....	.....	.....
R. H. Macy & Co., Inc.	[m]6,047,000	3,919,000	2.87	1.67
Marathon Corp.	[h]7,073,558	[h]8,801,001	2.28	2.85
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.	[h]12,493,600	[h]15,378,721	1.62	2.00
Mathieson Chemical Corp.	13,553,368	9,652,993	3.44	3.02
Mead Corp.	*5,960,689	6,109,237	4.97	5.16
Merck & Co., Inc.	*8,409,000	12,509,000	.96	1.62
Middle South Utilities, Inc.	*13,511,243	10,942,965	2.08	1.84
Missouri Pacific R.R.	*14,939,181	11,045,567	.....	.....
Monsanto Chemical Co.	*23,189,243	23,477,884	4.29	4.70
Montana Power Co.	*7,648,330	7,137,635	2.69	2.49
Moore-McCormack Lines	*8,900,000	10,148,000	4.63	5.30
Mountain States Tel. & Tel.	*10,164,328	7,065,356	6.82	5.77
Nash-Kelvinator Corp.	[g]12,603,701	[g]16,220,173	2.90	3.74
Natl. Biscuit Co.	*17,819,160	16,202,212	2.56	2.30
Natl. Distillers Products Corp.	11,744,848	25,018,580	1.13	2.86
Natl. Steel Corp.	*37,559,477	45,287,093	5.10	6.15
Natl. Supply Co.	*9,559,231	10,933,308	6.20	7.13
New England Electric System	*9,775,000	9,653,086	1.23	1.31
N.Y. Central R.R.	*24,716,337	14,718,720	3.83	2.28
N.Y., Chicago & St. Louis	*18,802,703	18,482,772	8.96	8.79
N.Y., New Haven & Hartford R.R.	*6,080,147	4,012,660	.....	.....
N.Y. State Electric & Gas	*7,477,155	6,290,246	2.38	2.18
N.Y. Telephone Co.	60,689,375	53,073,799	.....	.....
Norfolk & Western Ry.	*28,149,344	29,421,820	4.85	5.07
Northern Pacific Ry.	*15,821,166	15,961,859	6.38	6.44
Ohio Edison Co.	*16,191,616	13,887,228	2.97	2.68
Ohio Oil Co.	*39,350,000	41,681,663	6.00	6.35
Ohio Power Co.	*12,187,285	10,237,200	p60.21	p50.58
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.	5,706,889	4,960,403	2.00	1.69
Oliver Corp.	[h]6,029,257	[h]6,005,980	2.71	3.51
Owens-Corning Fiberglas	5,206,723	6,064,750	1.65	2.25
Owens-Illinois Glass Co.	16,200,820	17,022,615	5.30	5.57
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	*47,000,000	36,876,245	2.52	2.14
Pacific Lighting Corp.	*13,217,172	9,527,000	4.97	3.55
Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.	*13,476,867	12,616,791	2.45	2.30
Pennsylvania R.R.	*36,981,354	26,697,717	2.81	2.03
Phillips Petroleum Co.	*75,300,000	73,700,000	5.17	5.11
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R.R.	*8,363,952	7,955,840	9.68	9.21
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.	*36,771,925	31,075,981	4.07	3.44
Pittsburgh Steel Co.	*5,100,000	7,331,613	3.20	5.99
Plymouth Oil Co.	9,648,095	10,295,792	3.97	4.24
Potomac Electric Power Co.	*6,166,000	5,191,626	1.35	1.12
Public Service Electric & Gas Co.	*23,529,583	23,093,887	2.02	2.28
Ralston Purina Co.	[g]8,512,781	[g]8,784,341	6.62	6.84
Rayonier, Inc.	*10,985,000	11,024,000	4.90	4.92
Reading Co.	*11,676,307	9,532,208	6.34	4.81
Republic Steel Corp.	*44,274,053	54,921,541	7.21	9.03
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.	31,949,392	32,117,301	2.90	2.92
Rockwell Mfg. Co.	5,821,000	6,700,000	3.09	3.56
Rootes Motors, Ltd.	[t]£3,425,697	[t]£3,473,873	.....	.....
St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.	*[s]14,258,823	$8,993,381	6.36	3.36
St. Louis Southwestern Lines	*13,105,741	7,862,763	70.49	39.98
Seaboard Air Line R.R.	*19,988,605	15,990,714	20.48	17.93
Sharon Steel Corp.	*5,120,414	8,861,187	4.65	8.06
Shell Oil Co.	[u]90,800,000	97,020,194	6.75	7.20
South Porto Rico Sugar Co.	[g]6,236,898	[g]8,584,666	7.83	10.97
Southern Co.	20,232,110	16,904,728	1.18	1.03
Southern Natural Gas Co.(& subs.)	*8,046,192	7,672,438	2.35	2.24
Southern New England Telephone	7,704,628	6,756,230	.....	.....
South. Pac. Transportation System	*63,440,367	49,944,893	7.09	5.81
Southern Ry.	*27,834,900	18,856,597	19.13	12.21
Southwestern Public Service	[v]5,489,831	[v]4,655,283	1.44	1.31
Standard Oil Co. of Ohio	*17,700,000	23,164,581	4.20	5.56
J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.	[h]8,983,319	[h]20,849,109	2.27	5.65
Sun Oil Co.	*43,013,063	45,353,643	6.01	6.85
Sunbeam Corp.	6,049,014	6,651,462	3.36	3.69
Swift & Co.	[k]21,698,417	[k]12,108,582	3.66	2.04
Texas & Pacific Ry.	*11,655,792	8,509,651	27.02	18.90
Toledo Edison Co.	5,322,668	4,538,096	1.06	.91
Union Carbide & Carbon	98,320,699	103,889,711	3.41	3.60
Union Pacific R.R.	*69,665,483	68,872,246	14.77	14.59
U.S. Gypsum Co.	19,031,216	19,820,261	11.55	12.05
U.S. Steel Corp.	*144,285,522	184,359,787	4.56	6.10
Virginia Electric & Power	*11,730,864	10,328,492	1.81	1.71
Virginian Ry.	*6,814,788	7,114,379	4.11	4.35
Wabash R.R.	*10,864,014	8,561,637	34.93	27.52
Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts	[w]15,674,160	[x]20,872,190	5.43	7.23
Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.	[y]7,229,000	[y]9,427,000	1.46	1.67
West Indies Sugar Corp.	[g]5,598,297	[g]12,193,098	5.44	11.86
West Va. Pulp & Paper Co.	[h]9,471,000	[h]10,326,000	9.89	10.80
Western Maryland Ry.	*5,750,070	5,537,026	p32.42	p31.21
Western Pacific R.R.	*6,078,668	7,150,522	.....	.....
Wheeling Steel Corp.	*[y]10,950,780	17,392,959	6.43	10.96
Willys-Overland Motors, Inc.	[g]6,083,599	[g]4,585,566	2.01	1.46
F. W. Woolworth Co.	[z]31,533,307	31,255,894	3.25	3.22
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.	†22,915,822	30,644,201	6.84	9.15

*Preliminary report †After $3,490,000 tax credit [a]Includes $1,974,474 profit on securities [b]After $2.9 million tax credit [c]Yr. June 30 [d]53 weeks Nov. 1 [e]52 weeks Oct. 27 [f]Net loss after $6.8 million tax carry-back claim [g]Yr. Sept. 30 [h]Yr. Oct. 31 [j]Yr. Nov. 30 [k]Yr. Nov. 1 [l]Net loss after $970,233 federal tax credit and $1,250,000 deduction in closing of Angeles plant [m]52 weeks Nov. 1 [n]53 weeks Nov. 3 [p]On preferred stock [q]Includes $5,604,289 tax adjustment credit [r]Includes $3,128,000 profit on sale of capital assets and $5,858,000 tax credit [s]Includes $2,516,362 tax refund & interest credit [t]Yr. July 31 [u]Estimated [v]Yr. Aug. 31 [w]In U.S. currency [x]In Canadian currency [y]After $2,136,000 tax credit [z]After $3,034,504 tax refund and $1,192,435 realty loss

ien of France, employs a one-camera, one-projector system with distortion & rectification lenses and uses a curved screen 2½ times as wide as regulation screens. 20th Century-Fox said it would make the process available to all studios & theaters, revealed that its first CinemaScope production would be *The Robe*, a $4,200,000 film. 20th Century-Fox Pres. Spyros P. Skouras said in Paris Feb. 15 that his firm would make only 3-D pictures.

By Feb. 6 MGM, Warner Bros., Paramount and RKO Radio Pictures had also announced their entry into the 3-D field. Columbia Pictures Pres. Harry Cohn said Feb. 2 that his firm was experimenting with 3-D but warned that standards must be set "so that all productions can be available to all theaters." Independent producer Sol Lesser revealed Feb. 9 that he & associates had acquired U.S. rights to a process of the Stableford Co. of England which gives standard films "depth & panoramic size" by projecting them on a screen with wings. Bolex-Stereo, 3-D color films for television, are ready and only awaiting FCC approval for color tests, it was announced by Harry Donovan of Telemount-Mutual Productions in Hollywood Feb. 5. Bolex-Stereo uses a stereoscopic lens; home viewers need special glasses. [See Vol. XII, p. 399A]

Radio & TV. Ex-Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley, 75, started a new television commentary program, "Meet the Veep," at NBC's Washington studios Feb. 1. [See pp. 19K, 20G] . . . A Fed. Statutory Court ruled, 2-1, in New York Feb. 5 that radio-TV give-away shows were legal because they were not lotteries as long as participants did not contribute to the "pot." Judge Charles E. Clark dissented. The ruling overturned a 1949 FCC decision challenged by ABC, NBC & CBS. [See Vol. IX, p. 335H]

NBC estimated Feb. 5 that 21,234,100 TV sets were in use in the U.S. Jan. 1, an increase of nearly 5½ million during 1952. [See p. 12F] . . . The Radio-TV Mfrs. Assn. reported Feb. 1 that the U.S. produced 6,096,279 TV sets & 9,711,236 radios during 1952, 5,384,798 TV sets & 12,627,362 radios in 1951. RTMA estimated Feb. 8 that 1952 retail sales totaled 6,144,900 for TV sets, 6,878,547 for radios (exclusive of auto radios). The Nielsen Coverage Service reported Feb. 9 that 24,964,000 U.S. autos were equipped with radios. [See Vol. XII, p. 67C] . . . *Broadcasting Yearbook* reported Jan. 25 that U.S. radio stations & nets sold $464,439,000 worth of advertising time in 1952, up $7,896,000 over 1951. [See Vol. XII, p. 139F]

The U.S. & Canada were linked by TV for the first time Jan. 19 when American Tel. & Tel. and the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada opened a microwave radio-relay channel across Lake Ontario, linking Toronto & Buffalo, N.Y. [See Vol. XII, p. 290H] . . . Hulbert Taft Jr., exec. vice pres. of the Taft family's Radio Cincinnati, Inc. (owners of WKRC & WKRC-TV), announced Jan. 12 that his firm had purchased TV station WTVN of Columbus, O. from Edward Lamb of Toledo for "approximately $2 million." [See Vol. XII, p. 59L]

Closed-circuit "rehearsals" of probably the first U.S. educational TV station were started in Los Angeles Feb. 2. The station, designated Channel 28, was set up by the Allan Hancock Foundation for about $500,000. Meantime the N.J. State Education Dept. continued experimental closed-circuit educational telecasts to 4 schools from Rutgers U. The Natl. School Boards Assn. learned in Atlantic City Feb. 14 that only 21 applications had been made for the 242 TV channels set aside for educational purposes. The NSBA urged the FCC to give educators an additional year to apply and not to close the books June 2, as anticipated. [See p. 14K; Vol. XII, 398P, 249L]

OBITUARIES

Rev. Dr. James Thayer Addison, 65, Episcopal leader, church historian; Feb. 13 in Boston of heart attack.

Duke Mario Badoglio, 48, son of late Marshal Pietro Badoglio, head of oil firm (Petroleum of Rome) seeking to ship oil from Iran to Italy [see p. 51C]; Feb. 10 in Venice.

Dr. Gregory Paul Baxter, 76, Harvard chemistry dept. chrmn. 27 yrs.; Feb. 10 in Cambridge, Mass.

May Blayney, 79, ex-London stage star (*Peg o' My Heart*, others); Feb. 10 in Wepener, Orange Free State, Africa.

André Brule, 74, producer-actor who created role of Arsene Lupin on French stage; Feb. 14 in Neuilly of heart attack.

Ralph Henry Cameron, 89, a leader of Arizona's campaign for statehood (granted 1912) while territorial delegate to Congress, Republican Senator from Ariz. 1921-27; Feb. 12, Washington.

Sidney Cecil Carnes, 43, of Laredo, Tex., movie-TV writer & director, a founder of Citizens for Eisenhower campaign committee; Feb. 12 in auto crash near Washington, Ind. while en route to Washington, D.C. to work in State Dept.

Charles T. Church, 78, ex-pres. of Church & Dwight baking-powder mfg. firm; Feb. 15 in New York.

Dr. Edwin Angell Cottrell, 71, ex-Stanford U. dean of social sciences, ex-mayor of Palo Alto, Calif.; Feb. 10, Palo Alto.

Thomas James Courtney, 53, naturalist, publicist for Nova Scotia; Feb. 14 in Halifax, N.S. of heart attack.

Richard Farrington, 59, sports writer, ex-ed. of *Sporting News*; Feb. 13 in St. Louis of cerebral hemorrhage.

Prof. Carl Froelich, 77, film producer; Feb. 13 in Berlin.

Canon Frederick W. Hassard-Short, 79, British Auto. Assn. chrmn.; Feb. 12 in London.

Cecil Hepworth, 79, pioneer British motion picture producer, director, writer; Feb. 9 in London.

Philip Ludwell Jackson, 59, ed.-pblshr. of *Oregon Journal*; Feb. 14 in Portland, Ore. of heart attack.

Miss Michi Kawai, 75, pioneer Christian educator, campaigner for union of Protestants in Japan; Feb. 11 in Tokyo.

Andrew Keogh, 84, Yale librarian 1916-38, bibliographer, ex-pres. Amer. Library Assn.; Feb. 13 in New Haven, Conn.

Raymond Knight, 54, star, producer & writer of network radio shows since 1928, playwright; Feb. 12 in N. Y.

James Lewis Kraft, 78, onetime cheese peddler who founded & built up Kraft Foods Co.; Feb. 16 in Chicago.

Clark Lee, 49, AP & INS correspondent during World War II, survivor of Bataan invasion; Feb. 15 in Pebble Beach, Calif. of heart attack. [See Vol. II, p. 290D]

Edgar Leeteg, 48, artist noted for paintings of South Pacific; death in auto accident on Tahiti reported Feb. 11.

William C. Mack, 94, co-originator of Mack trucks; Feb. 13 on Staten Island, N.Y.

Alberto Mantanari, 74, composer-conductor; Feb. 15, Rome.

Willie Meehan (Eugene Walcott), 79, ex-boxer who won decision over Jack Dempsey in 1918; Feb. 9 in San Francisco.

David Aiken Reed, 72, U.S. Sen. (R.) from Pa. 1922-35, ex-chrmn. Sen. Military Affairs Com.; Feb. 10, Sarasota, Fla.

Dr. Charles F. Sherwin, 68, surgeon & cancer specialist; Feb. 12 in St. Louis of heart ailment.

James M. Skinner, 64, retired pres.-bd. chrmn. of Philco Corp.; Feb. 13 in Chestnut Hill, Pa.

George W. Tennant, 70, chef on Adm. Richard E. Byrd's expeditions to North & South Poles; Feb. 15, Manistee, Mich.

Elbert D. Thomas, 69, U.S. High Comm. for 96 groups of UN trust territory islands in Pacific (incl. Carolines, Marshalls, Marianas), Democratic U.S. Sen. from Utah 1932-50, Senate Labor Com. chrmn. in late 1930s, Military Affairs chrmn. during most of World War II; Feb. 11 in Honolulu. [See Vol. XI, p. 5D]

John Tod, 82, industrialist; Feb. 14 in Youngstown, O.

Roy O. Woodruff, 76, Congressman (R.) from Mich. 1913-15, 1921-52 (17 terms); Feb. 12, Washn. [See Vol. XI, p. 283A]

SPORTS

Baseball. 4-club NL player trade Feb. 16: Boston traded first baseman Earl Torgeson, 29, to Philadelphia for pitcher Russ Meyer, 29, & cash, then sent Meyer to Brooklyn for infielders Rocky Bridges, 25, & Jim Pendleton, 27; Boston then traded Bridges & another player (to be named) to Cincinnati for first baseman Joe Adcock, 25. [See 48F, 24B; X, 327N; VIII, 335M]

Bobsledding. Natl. AAU championships at Lake Placid, N.Y.: 2-man title won Feb. 14 by Arthur Tyler & Ed Seymour of Rochester, N. Y.; 4-man title won Feb. 15 by team of Stan Benham (driver) of Lake Placid, Pat Martin of Massena, N. Y., Jim Atkinson of Rome, N.Y. & John Helmer of Lake Placid. [See p. 40D-E; Vol. XI, 80J]

Boxing. N. Y. State Supreme Court Justice Bernard Botein Feb. 17 annulled the N.Y. State Athletic Comm.'s reversal of an official fight decision and restored Joey Giardello as winner of a match with Billy Graham Dec. 19. [See Vol. XII, p. 416H] . . . Roland La Starza, 25, 190 lb., of New York won a 10-round split decision over Rex Layne, 200 lb., of Lewiston, Utah Feb. 13 in New York. [See Vol. XII, p. 260D-E]

Bridge. Life masters individual contract bridge tourney in New York: won Feb. 9 by Tobias Stone of New York. William E.

Adams of Hamden, Conn. won the concurrent senior master tournament. [See p. 16J; Vol. XII, 52B]

Golf. $10,000 El Paso (Tex.) open: won by Chandler Harper of Portsmouth, Va. Feb. 9 in playoff with Ted Kroll of New Hartford, N.Y. Harper won $2,000. [See p. 40E-F; Vol. X, 208C] . . . Miami Beach women's invitational tourney: won Feb. 8 by Betty Jameson of San Antonio in playoff with Betsy Rawls of Spartanburg, S.C. & Mrs. Mildred (Babe) Zaharias of Tampa, Fla. Miss Jameson won $875. [See Vol. XII, p. 316A] . . . Palm Beach women's tourney: won Feb. 7 by Polly Riley of Ft. Worth, Tex. [See p. 40E-F; Vol. XII, p. 252J-K] . . . First 36-hole section of $17,000 Weathervane coast-to-coast tourney in Boca Raton, Fla.: won Feb. 14 by Beverly Hanson of Indio, Calif. for $750. [See Vol. XII, p. 60F-G] . . . $10,000 Texas Open at San Antonio: won Feb. 15 by Tony Holguin of Midlothian, Ill. for $2,000. [See XII, 60F]

Horse Racing. $64,000 McLennan Handicap at Hialeah (Miami) Feb. 7: won by Charfran Stable's Crafty Admiral, Ken Church up, for $45,400. [See p. 24D-E; Vol. XII, 384J] . . . The Aga Khan announced Feb. 5 the sale of Tulyar, 1952 English Derby winner, to the Irish Natl. Stud Co. for £250,000 ($700,000), highest price for a race horse ever paid in the British Isles. (Members of the Laborite opposition criticized Premier Eamon de Valera's regime in the Irish Parliament Feb. 10 over the high price paid for Tulyar by the Govt.-sponsored Natl. Stud.) [See Vol. XII, p. 300J]

Ice Skating. Tenley Albright, 17, of Boston won the women's world figure-skating championship Feb. 15 in Davos, Switz. She was the first American to win the women's title. [See p. 48H; Vol. XII, 108E-F] . . . Oleg Goncharenko of Russia won the combined world speed skating title in Helsinki Feb. 14-15. [See Vol. XII, p. 76C] . . . Jim Campbell of Chicago & Barbara Marchetti of Detroit won the U.S. senior men's & women's indoor speed titles Feb. 15 in Champaign, Ill. [See Vol. XII, p. 108F]

British wagering totals for 1952 as estimated Feb. 13 by the Churches' Com. on Gambling in London: £370 million on horse races (vs. £400 million in 1951), £131 million on greyhound races (vs. £135 million in 1951), £66 million on football pools (vs. £57 million in 1951). [See Vol. XII, p. 122L]

MISCELLANEOUS

Iranian Earthquake. An estimated 1,100 of 1,400 inhabitants of Turud, northeastern Iran, were reported killed by an earthquake Feb. 15. U.S. Amb. Loy K. Henderson & Point 4 aid officials took charge of relief operations and had emergency food, medical supplies & temporary shelters flown to the disaster area Feb. 15-16. [See Vol. XII, p. 428N; VIII, 328M]

European Flood Crisis Ends. Reinforced dikes & seawalls turned back high spring tides on the Dutch, Belgian & eastern English coasts Feb. 15-16 and the flood emergency in the 3 areas was declared at an end. 1,000,000 sandbags, thousands of which were flown from Switzerland, Germany & Scandinavia, had been used to plug breaks in seawalls protecting Canvey Island in the Thames Estuary near London. [See pp. 48J-L, 40M-P]

The Netherlands ended its state of military emergency Feb. 17. The Dutch Lower House voted 75-11 the same day to bar Communists from a special commission to work with the Govt. on re-construction of disaster areas & prevention of tidal floods in the future. Tentative estimate of flood damage in Holland: 1,000,000,000 guilders (about $260,000,000). [See p. 48J-L]

Criticism of Belgian King Baudouin because he had returned to the French Riviera prompted a special Cabinet meeting in Brussels Feb. 16. Premier Jean Van Houtte reported that the King's illness from influenza had made it necessary for him to resume his stay on the Riviera. [See p. 48K]

(The British medical journal *Lancet* estimated Feb. 12 that 4,000 persons died as a result of air pollution during the London fog Dec. 5-8.) [See p. 29J]

Other Disasters. A Natl. Airlines DC-6 en route from Miami to New Orleans crashed in the Gulf of Mexico southeast of Mobile, Ala. Feb 14 and all 45 persons aboard were presumed lost. It was the first crash by an American scheduled domestic airline plane involving a passenger fatality since Feb. 11, 1952. [See p. 48N; Vol. XII, 428N, 52G] . . . Train wrecks Feb. 15: 24 persons killed near Comodoro Rivadavia, Argentina when an excursion train from an Atlantic beach was derailed & ran down a 150-ft. embankment; 22 persons killed & 100 injured in Benevento, Italy when a speeding Bari-Naples express was derailed by a closed switch. [See p. 2K] . . . 25 persons were killed when a bus crashed into a bridge railing near Sison, northern Luzon (P.I.) Feb. 15. [See Vol. XII, p. 316G] . . . Explosions: 23 persons reported killed by an explosion Feb. 14 in a fireworks factory in Fuchu, a Tokyo suburb; 12 killed Feb. 12 by a blast in a Hercules dynamite-mixing plant in Pinole, Calif. [See p. 48M] . . . A fire wrecked 5 piers, 3 industrial plants & other buildings on the Baltimore waterfront Feb. 17. Estimated damage: $2 million.

Ship Fires Investigated. British investigations of possible sabotage were started after unexplained ship fires in British ports. The Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.'s $5½ million 20,235-ton liner *Empress of Canada* burned & capsized Jan. 25-26 in Liverpool, where it was berthed for overhaul. (Canadian Pacific announced Feb. 17 it had bought the French Line's 19,918-ton *de Grasse* to replace the *Empress of Canada* on the Montreal-Liverpool run.) Fires broke out on the *Queen Elizabeth* in drydock in Southampton Jan. 28 & 29 but were put out without much damage. 3 seamen were killed & 37 injured by an explosion followed by a fire on the British carrier *Indomitable* off Malta Feb. 3. Sabotage inquiries were reported under way in Devonport, Eng. due to damage to the British carriers *Warrior* & *Triumph*. [See p. 16L]

(All 119 passengers & crew of the Italian motorship *Tripolitania* were rescued Feb. 15 by the U.S. military transport *Gen. C. H. Muir* before the *Tripolitania* sank east of Sicily.)

1952 Accidents. The Natl. Safety Council reported Feb. 1 96,000 accidental deaths in 1952. Of these 38,000 were traffic accidents, 29,500 home, 15,000 occupational, 16,000 public accidents not involving vehicles. . . . The Bureau of Mines announced in Washington Jan. 23 that 546 coal mine deaths occurred in 1952, a record low. [See Vol. XII, p. 28P] . . . The Natl. Board of Fire Underwriters reported Jan. 18 that fire destroyed an estimated $784,953,000 worth of property in the U.S. in 1952, 7.3% more than in 1951. [See Vol. XII, p. 40M]

William O'Dwyer, ex-U.S. Amb. to Mexico & N.Y. Mayor, announced in Mexico City Feb. 13 he had obtained "immigrante" status to live there without loss of U.S. citizenship and serve as "adviser" to the law firm of Luis Gonzalez Escobar. [See p. 32P] . . . **Christine Jorgenson,** 26, who underwent treatment in Copenhagen to be changed from male (Geo. Jorgensen Jr.) to female, arrived in New York Feb. 12 to tour the U.S. & exhibit a movie she had filmed in Denmark. [See Vol. XII, p. 426M]

June Haver, 26, film actress, renounced her Hollywood career Feb. 8 to enter the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity Convent in Xavier, Kan. and began training to become a nun. [See Vol. IX, p. 120M] . . . **John Agar,** film actor arrested in Santa Monica, Calif. Jan. 22 for drunken driving, was returned to jail in Hollywood Jan. 30 to finish 120 days of a 1951 sentence on the same charge. [See Vol. XI, p. 280M] . . . **Mr. & Mrs. Arthur C. Thompson** of Dayton, O. won a court ruling in South Bend, Ind. Jan. 14 that a boy known as Charles Joe Tipp, 9, of Mishawaka, Ind., was their son Ronnie, kidnapped as an infant in 1944 (allegedly by a woman now a mental patient) . . . **Rear Adm. Chesford Brown** (USN retired), 47, shot & killed his mother, Mrs. Jane Brown, 67, then himself in San Diego, Calif. Jan. 23. His act was attributed to financial difficulties. . . . **Aristotle Socrates Onassis,** 47, Greek-born shipping multimillionaire (Argentine citizen), said in New York Jan. 14 he & associates had bought up control of the Société des Bains de Mer et Cercle des Etrangers, Monaco firm controlling the casino & other principal properties in Monte Carlo. . . . **Prussian Princess Cecilie,** wife of Clyde Harris of Amarillo, Tex. and granddaughter of Kaiser Wilhelm II, became a U.S. citizen in Amarillo Feb. 5. [See IX, 208M]

Married. Actress Ginger Rogers, 41, to French actor Jacques Bergerac, 25, in Palm Springs, Calif. Feb. 7 (her 4th, his first). [See Vol. X, p. 304M] . . . Mary Elizabeth-Ann Brown, 23, to Steven K. Fair Jr., and Katherine Frances Brown, 20, to Armand L. Lisle; Feb. 14 in double wedding ceremony in Beverly Hills, Calif. The brides are daughters of comedian Joe E. Brown, who escorted them to the altar. . . . Actress Lilian Harvey, 46, to Hartvig Valeur Larsen, her concert manager, Feb. 7 in Copenhagen. . . . British composer Ralph Vaughn Williams, 81, to Mrs. Ursula Wood, writer, Feb. 7 in London (2d for both). . . . Actor Grant Withers to dancer Estala Rodriquez Jan. 31 in Reno (2d for both). . . . Phyllis Nahl, ballet choreographer known as Antonia Cobos, to John de Cuevas, son of ballet patron Marquis George de Cuevas, Feb. 3 in New York. . . . Golf pros Alice Bauer & Robert Hagge; marriage in Sarasota, Fla. reported Feb. 2.

The Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. reported Jan. 17 an estimated 1,540,000 marriages in the U.S. in 1952, 4% fewer than 1951. [See Vol. XII, p. 268N]